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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/081,755	02/19/2002	Baskaran Dharmarajan	MS1-1055US	9369

			EXAMINER
22801	7590	08/11/2006	TRAN, TONGOC

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2134	

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 June 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the

fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or

after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213

(Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination

under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely

paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR

1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 30, 2006 has been entered. Claims

1, 12, 13, 17, 23 and 27 have been amended.   Claims 1-29 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2.   *Applicant contends that the cited prior art, Brown, does not teach "in an*

event that the session is no longer authenticated, persisting as a pending request

at the server, the request from the client" as recited in claim 1. Brown teaches

that a query is made to verify whether the client has been authenticated before

the request is processed. In the event the client is not authenticated, the server

directs the client to a webpage where the client is to enter login information to be

authenticated (see Brown [0029]). Brown further teaches that if the client is

authenticated, a query is made to check if the session is still connected, if the

session is connected, the server will process the request, if the session is not

connected, the client is directed to be authenticated (see Brown, Fig. 4a, and

page 3, [0029-0030]). Applicant recites "in an event that the session is

subsequently re-authenticated, the server processing the pending request". The

processing of the request that Applicant recites is after the client is authenticated.

Therefore, Examiner is interpreting the request as process request directed to

application server while in Brown the request that WAG received is a request for

authentication, e.g. login. In Applicant's remark, Applicant stated, "when a

request is submitted from the client to the server, the re-authentication system

verifies that the session is secure. If the re-authentication system cannot verify

that the session is secure, the system persists (e.g. saves or maintains) the

request and <u>directs the client to re-authenticate the session</u>. When the client

session is re-established, the re-authentication system directs the server to

process the saved request, instead of requiring that the request be re-submitted

from the client (Application, page 2, line 25-page 3, line 8). The portion where

Applicant referring to in the Specification appears to referring the request as

directed to request made to the application server, e.g. sending email message.

Therefore, in light of this interpretation, Examiner is interpreting the request

taught by Fig. 4a in Brown to be request to be authenticated when it is

determined that the session has been expired. Since Brown clearly mentioned

that if the client is authenticated and the session is not expired, the client is

authorized to view website content according to the user's identity (Brown,

[0030]). Applicant further contends that Kurowski's teaching of persisting the

request is differs from the claimed invention. "Kurowski storing data locally,

rather than transmitting the data because a network connection is down..." and

the combination of Brown and Kurowski does not result in the claimed invention.

(remark, page 14-15). Examiner respectfully disagrees. Brown teaches the

concept providing the user access to Internet e-mail through a web proxy server.

Whenever the server receive request from the user, a query is made to

determine whether the user is authenticated, if the user is authenticated, a query

is made to determine whether the session is expired. In any event, the user is

required to authenticate or re-authenticated in order to access to email service.

While Applicant claims the novelty of the invention is persisting the request so

that user's work would not be disrupted or lost when the user request can not be

processed unless the user is re-authenticated. Kurowski teaches the concept of

storing the user request for the task server in a persistent queue when the

network is down in order to preserve the work (Kurowski, [0241] "keeping track of

when the network connection is down, and then initiating the saving of data in the

local disk for later sendng to the task server"). The reason Kurowski is

introduced is to show the well known concept of saving the information in file for

later used so that user does not have to resubmitting the information again in the

later time.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

Claims 1-3, and 5-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Brown et al. (U.S. Patent Application Application (U.S.

2003/0061288 A1, hereinafter Brown) in view of Kurowski et al. (U.S. Patent

Publication No. 2002/0019844, hereinafter Kurowski)

In respect to claim 1, Brown discloses a method comprising:

Establishing an authenticated session between a server and a client;

receiving at the server, a request from the client; Determining whether the

session is still authenticated (see Brown Fig. 4, and page 3, [0028] – [0030], ""a

query is made whether user is authenticated. If not, a directive ...is sent back to

the client"; "when the user is authenticated, a query is made as to whether the

session is ended...if the session is still not ended, a server for the WAG

transcoder farm queries user database for accessibility transforms to be applied

for the requested device..."). Brown discloses directing the client to be

authenticated in the event the client is not authenticated, but does not explicitly

disclose persisting the client request as a pending request at the server.

However, Kurowski discloses a persistent queue management subsystem is

used for storing request from a client for the server when network is down (see

Kurowski, [0208], "for some of the operations, the domain objects might depend

on other subsystem that provide a persistence mechanism either to the local disk

or to a server", [0241], "storing any command for task server in a persistent

queue when the connection is down"). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the

persistent queue for storing client request to the task server when connection is

down taught by Kurowski with the teaching of verifying if the client is

authenticated before processing the request taught by Brown for the benefit of

saving the work for the task server to be processed when connection is

reestablished (see Kurowski, [0241]).

In respect to claim 2, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 1

wherein the determining comprises verifying an authentication token associated

with the client (see Brown, page 2, [0021]).

In respect to claim 3, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 2

wherein the verifying comprises verifying that the authentication token has not

timed out (see Brown, page 2, [0030]).

In respect to claim 5, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 2

wherein the authentication token is part of the request received from the client

(see Brown, page 2 [0021]).

In respect to claim 6, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 2

wherein the authentication token is encrypted (see Brown, page 1, [0010]).

In respect to claim 7, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 1

wherein persisting the request comprises storing the request in a file (see

Kurowski, page 18, [0241]).

In respect to claim 8, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 1 wherein persisting the request comprises storing the request in a database (see Kurowski, page 18, [0241]).

In respect to claim 9, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 1 further comprising directing the client to authenticate the session (see Brown 3, [0029]).

In respect to claim 10, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 9 wherein directing the client to authenticate the session comprises:

Directing the client to a login module; and directing the an address (see Brown, page 3, [0029]).

In respect to claim 11, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 10 wherein the address associated with the pending request is a URL (see Kurowski, page 18, [0241]).

In respect to claim 12, 13, 18, 22, 23, and 25-27, the claimed limitation are similar to claim 1. Therefore, claims 12, 13, 18, 22, 23 and 25-27 are rejected based on the similar rationale.

In respect to claim 14, Brown and Kurowski disclose the system of claim 13 further comprising an authentication redirect generator configured to generate an instruction to redirect the client to obtain re-authorization (see Brown, page 18 [0029-0030], "A query...is made as to whether the user is authenticated. If not, a directive...is sent back to client device 10, typically in the form of a web page, requesting content for the user to log onto and/or register with the WAG services offered through proxy machine").

In respect to claims 15-17, claimed limitations are similar to claims 2, 11 and 13. Therefore, claims 15-17 are rejected based on the similar rationale.

In respect to claims 19 and 21, the claimed limitations are system claims that are similar to method claims 3 and 8. Therefore, claims 19 and 20 are rejected based on the similar rationale.

In respect to claim 20, Brown and Kurowski disclose the system of claim 18 wherein the authentication redirect generator is further configured to direct the client to access the requestg that is stored (see Brown, page 3, [0030]).

In respect to claim 24, Brown and Kurowski do not disclose wherein the application server and the authentication entity are implemented as one server. However, having a central server performing authentication and processing user request is old and well known. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a central server

for authentication and application purposes as a matter of design choices.

In respect to claim 28, the claimed limitation is similar to claim 14.

Therefore, claim 28 is rejected based on the similar rationale.

In respect to claim 29, the claimed limitation is similar to claim 20.

therefore, claim 20 is rejected based on the similar rationale.

4.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Brown et al. (U.S. Patent Application Application (U.S. 2003/0061288 A1,

hereinafter Brown) in view of Kurowski et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No.

2002/0019844, hereinafter Kurowski) and further in view of Polizzi et al. (U.S.

Patent No. 2002/0023122).

In respect to claim 4, Brown and Kurowski disclose the method of claim 2.

Brown and Kurowski do not disclose wherein the authentication token is a cookie

stored by the client. However, Polizzi discloses cookies based authentication for

web log in access (see Polizzi, page 10, [0074]). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement cookie based authentication taught by Polizzi with Brown's

authentication system and Kurowski's storing of persistent request for the benefit

of authentication cookie cached in client's system while client is in session.
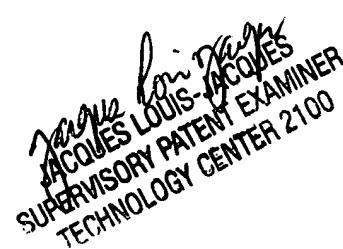
Conclusion

5.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tongoc Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-3843. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jacques Louis-Jacques can be reached on (571) 272-3962. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TT